

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

NEWPORT, R.I., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

NO. 4,566.

THE MERCURY

Is published every Saturday morning, by
J. H. BARBER & SON,

At No. 123 Thames Street,
(Opposite the Newport Female Seminary.)

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75
if payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued unless at the discre-
tion of the Proprietors, until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER, 1849.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1st Sunday,	6 47	6 13	5 57	4 59			
2nd Sunday,	6 49	6 11	5 55	4 57			
3rd Sunday,	6 50	6 10	5 54	4 56			
4th Sunday,	6 52	6 8	5 52	4 54			
5th Sunday,	6 53	6 7	5 51	4 53			
6th Sunday,	6 54	6 6	5 50	4 52			
7th Sunday,	6 55	6 5	5 49	4 51			
8th Sunday,	6 56	6 4	5 48	4 50			
9th Sunday,	6 57	6 3	5 47	4 49			
10th Sunday,	6 58	6 2	5 46	4 48			
11th Sunday,	6 59	6 1	5 45	4 47			
12th Sunday,	7 0	6 0	5 44	4 46			
13th Sunday,	7 1	6 1	5 43	4 45			
14th Sunday,	7 2	6 2	5 42	4 44			
15th Sunday,	7 3	6 3	5 41	4 43			
16th Sunday,	7 4	6 4	5 40	4 42			
17th Sunday,	7 5	6 5	5 39	4 41			
18th Sunday,	7 6	6 6	5 38	4 40			
19th Sunday,	7 7	6 7	5 37	4 39			
20th Sunday,	7 8	6 8	5 36	4 38			
21st Sunday,	7 9	6 9	5 35	4 37			
22nd Sunday,	7 10	6 10	5 34	4 36			
23rd Sunday,	7 11	6 11	5 33	4 35			
24th Sunday,	7 12	6 12	5 32	4 34			
25th Sunday,	7 13	6 13	5 31	4 33			
26th Sunday,	7 14	6 14	5 30	4 32			
27th Sunday,	7 15	6 15	5 29	4 31			
28th Sunday,	7 16	6 16	5 28	4 30			
29th Sunday,	7 17	6 17	5 27	4 29			
30th Sunday,	7 18	6 18	5 26	4 28			
31st Sunday,	7 19	6 19	5 25	4 27			

Full Moon, 31st day, 0 hour, 10 m. morning.

Notice

THE subscribers have concentrated their business, and formed a Co-partnership this day under the name and firm of

NEWTON BROTHERS,

and will continue their former business on a more extensive plan, at No. 133 & 135 Thames street, corner of Pelham, and respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

EDWARD E. NEWTON,
JAMES R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

June 23, 1849.

IN consequence of the above arrangement, it is all important that all debts due us previous to the 1st of January should be settled immediately.

E. E. & J. R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

The undersigned having associated himself with his Brothers, as above, takes this method of tendering his thanks to his customers for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to him, and will be much gratified for a continuance of the same at the lower store, where every inducement will be made to gratify their wishes.

WILLIAM NEWTON,
Newport, June 23, 1849.

FANCY GOODS

—AT THE—
PARK SALOON.

JUST RECEIVED for Summer trade. Also, a splendid assortment of TOYS, rich and new, cheaper than ever.

H. H. YOUNG,

NEW BOOKS.

The Invisible Gentleman, by N. Hawthorne, the Author of the Fatalist, &c.; Love in High Life, a story of the Upper Ten, by T. S. Arthur; The Recollections of Anthony, by Alexander Dumas; The Fortunes of Women, by the Author of First Love; Love in a cottage, by T. S. Arthur; Alphonse—or the Mystical Riders of the Aga Hassan; David Copperfield No. 5, and the usual variety of weekly papers from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Just received at TILLEY'S, Newspaper & Periodical Depot, No. 122 Thames street.

Sept. 22.]

THOMAS COGGESHALL,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND DEALER IN PAINTS,
OIL, GLASS, POTASH, &c.

SASHES and BLINDS,
—Constantly on Hand—

AT THE OLD STAND 123 THAMES ST.

NEWPORT, R. I.

PAPERING

Particularly attended to.

Sept. 23, 1849.

Smoke House.

HAMS CURED AND SMOKED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have enlarged their Brick Smoke House, and are now prepared to cure and smoke Hams and other meat in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The smoke is made from hard wood and coals.

JOHN W. DAVIS & SON.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.—tf.

MURRAY HOUSE.

This desirable Boarding House, so centrally and conveniently located, is open for permanent and transient boarders, during the year, and a share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

WM. B. WILSON, Proprietor.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1849.—tf.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

Parents or Guardians wishing to place their children or wards in any of the Public Schools, are informed that the School Committee have assigned SATURDAY of each week, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till noon, as the time for giving permits, during which time, applications must be made to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dumont, at his office in Frank street. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES T. BROOKS, Secretary.

Newport, July 14, 1849.—tf.

MRS. SHERMAN has received the Fall

Fashions, with a large assortment of rich Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c. At 261 Thames street.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1849.

T. W. WOOD, M. D.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

Office No. 192—Residence 105 Thames St.

Coal.

RED ASH COAL, for sale by

GEO. BOWEN & CO.

PICTOU COAL,

FOR BLACKSMITHS' use, for sale on Devens Wharf, by C. DEVENS, Jr.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

BY CURTIS GUILD.

High in the ancient church's spire
The brown old bell is hung.
For many a year its deep-toned voice,
O'er hill and dale, has rung.
How I have stood in boyhood's day
And listened many a time,
To hear the dear old bell ring out
Its clear and pleasant chime.

Oh, when a bride's to the altar led,
Then blithe and gay it swings;
And loud and clear on the zephyr's borne,
Its joyous music rings.
Its cheerful voice thrills soul and ear,
Proclaiming joy and love—
With its quivering echoes over head
Seem to mount to the sky above.

It sounds o'er the hills the tidings glad,
And the maid, as she trips along,
O'er the dewy sward, as it strikes her ear,
Joins her voice to its glad song.
When brightly shines the golden sun,
O'er the day of Holy rest,
Tis then its chime, so deep and clear,
Sound peacefully and best.

As its summons deep o'er the hill and plain,
Sweep far on the summer air,
It calls, with its magic quavering tones,
A throng to the house of prayer.
Of heavenly love the Power on High,
It seems to sing and tell—
As slowly back and forth it swings,
That heavy brown old bell.

And once again, when a soul hath fled,
When friends with sorrow weep,
How then its voice on the sighing breeze,
With a solemn tone doth sweep,
It hushes from this world of toil
A soul, with its heavy doom,
And chants aloud to all around,
There's rest in the silent tomb.

And the ploughboy far on the distant hill,
Hears faint his joyous whistle song,
And he checks his joyous whistle now
And silent moves along.
But when that day to freedom dear,
First dawns upon the sky,
Tis then it swings loud and round
With a joyful sound on high.

Proclaiming aloud as it leaps around
Its holy full of glee,
Both far and near with a happy note,
The joy of the brave and free.
Then here's to the ancient brown old bell,
And merry may it swing,
And many a year for freedom's birth,
Right gladly may it ring.

The Shot in the Eye.

A TRUE STORY OF A RECENT CASE.

Shelby county, lying in Western Texas, on the border of the "Red Lambs," was rather thinly settled in the latter part of '39. What population it had was generally the very worst caste of border life. The bad and desperate men who had been driven over our frontier formed a rallying ground and headquarters here—seemingly with the determination to hold the country good against the intrusion of all honest persons, and as a sort of "Alsatia" of the West for the protection of outlaws and villains of every grade. And indeed to such an extent had this proscription been carried that it had been notoriously as much as a man's life or conscience was worth who settled among them with any worthy purpose in view; for he must either fall into their confederacy as may be readily appreciated when it is known that every now and then a party of men would sally out from this settlement, painted and equipped like Camanches, with the view of carrying off the horses, plundering or murdering some marked man of a neighboring county; then returning with great speed, they would rebrand their plunder, resume their accustomed appearance, and defy pursuit or investigation. Not only did they band together for their operations in this way, but a single man would carry off a fine horse or commit a murder with the most open audacity, and if he only succeeded in escaping here, was publicly protected. I do not mean to have it understood that the whole population at this time were men of such stamp avowedly.

There was some few whose wealth to a degree protected them in the observances of a more seemly life, though they were compelled to at least wink at the doings of their more ruffianly and more numerous neighbors; while there was yet another but not large class of sturdy, straightforward emigrants, who, attracted solely by the beauty of the country, had come into it, settled themselves down wherever they took a fancy—with characteristic recklessness neither caring nor inquiring who were their neighbors, but trusting to their own stout arms and hearts to keep a footing. Of course all such were very soon engaged in desperate feuds with the horse thieves and plunderers around them; and, as they were not strong enough to make head offensively, were one after another finally out-set or shot. It was to exterminate this honest class that the more lawless and brutal of the other associated themselves and assumed the name of "Regulators." They numbered from eight to twelve, and, under the organization of rangers, commanded by a beastly wretch named Hinch, they professed to undertake the task of purifying the county limits of all bad and suspicious characters; or, in other words, of all men who dared refuse to be as vile as they were, or, if they were, who chose to act independently of them and their schemes. This precious brotherhood soon became the scourge of all that region.—Whenever an individual was unfortunate enough to make himself obnoxious to them, whether by a successful villany, the pro-

ceeds of which he refused to share with them, or by the hateful contrast of the propriety of his course, he was forthwith surrounded—threatened—had his stock driven off or killed wantonly—and, if these annoyances and hints were not sufficient to drive him away, they would publicly warn him to leave the country in a certain number of days, under the penalty of being scourged or shot. The common pretext for this was the accusation of having committed some crime, which they themselves had perpetrated with a view of furnishing a charge to bring against him. Their hate was entirely ruthless, and never stopped short of accomplishing its purposes; and in many a bloody fray and cruel outrage had the question of their supremacy been mooted, until at last there were but few left to dispute with them, and they tyrannized at will.

Among these few were Jack Long, as he was called, who neither recognized nor denied their power, and indeed never troubled himself about them one way or the other. He kept himself to himself, hunted incessantly, and nobody knew much about him. Jack had come of a "wild turkey breed," as the western term is for a roving family; and, though still a young man, had pushed on ahead of the settlement of two territories, and had at last followed the game towards the South, and finding it abundant in Shelby county had stopped here, just as he would have stopped at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, had it been necessary to pursue it so far. He had never been in the habit of asking leave of any power where he should settle, and of course scarcely thought of the necessity of doing so now, but quietly set to work—built himself a nice log-cabin, as far off from everybody as he could get, and the first thing that was known of him, he had his pretty young wife and two little ones snugly stowed away in it, and was slaying the deer and the bears right and left.

The honest brotherhood had made several attempts at feeling Jack's pulse, and ascertaining his availability, but he had always seemed so impressively good natured, and put them off so pleasantly, that they could find no ground for either disturbing or quarreling with him. What was more, he was physically rather an ugly looking fellow, with his six feet four inches of cy, together with a broad, full, good humored face, gave an air of sluggishness to his energies, and an expression of easy simplicity to his temper, which offered neither invitation to gratuitous insult nor provocation to dislike. He was the very personification of unassuming, loyal honesty, slumbering on his conscious strength, and these men, without exactly knowing why, felt some little disinclination to waking him.—He had evidently never been roused to a knowledge of himself, and others felt just as uncertain what that knowledge might bring forth as he did, and were not speciously zealous of the honor of having it first tested upon their own persons. So that Jack Long might have been left for many a day in quiet, even in this formidable neighborhood, to cultivate his passion for marksmanship, at the expense of the dumb, wild things around him, but for an unfortunate display he was accidentally induced to make of it.

Happening to fall short of ammunition, he went one day to "the store" for a fresh supply. The cabin, together with the blacksmith's shop and one or two other huts, constituted the "country town," and as powder and liquor were only to be obtained there, it was the central resort of the Regulators. Jack found them all collected for a great shooting match, in preparation for which they were getting drunk as fast as possible, to steady their nerves. Hinch, the Regulator captain, had always been the hero of such occasions, for, in addition to being a first-rate shot, it was known that it would be a dangerous exertion of skill for any man to beat him.—for he was a furious and vindictive bully, and would not fail to make a personal affair of it with any one who should mortify his vanity by carrying off the prize from him. In addition, the band of scoundrels he commanded was entirely at his service in any extreme, so that they made fearful odds for a single man to contend with.

Every body else in the county was aware of this state of things but Jack Long, and he either didn't know or didn't care. After they had fired several rounds, he went lounging listlessly into the crowd which had gathered around the target, exclaiming in admiration over the last brilliant shot of Hinch, which was triumphantly the best.—The bully was as usual blustering vehemently, taunting every one around him, and when he saw Jack looking very coolly at the famous shot, with no grain of that deferential admiration in his expression which was demanded, he snatched up the board, and thrusting it insultingly close to his face, roared out—

"Here! you Jack Long Shanks—look at that. Take a good look! Can you beat it?" Jack drew back with a quiet laugh, and said good humoredly—

"Psha! You don't brag on such shooting as that, do you?"

"Brag on it? I'd like to see such a moon-eyed chap as you beat it!"

"I don't know as I'd be very proud to beat such bungling work as that."

"You don't! don't you?" yelled the fel-

low, now fairly in a rage at Jack's coolness. "You'll try it, won't you? You must try it! You shall try it! We'll see what sort of a swell you are!"

"Oh, well!" said Jack, interrupting him as he was proceeding to rave for quantity. "Just set up your board, if you want to see me put a ball through every hole you can make!"

Perfectly astounded at this rash bearing of the lion—for it was difficult to tell whether contempt or simplicity dictated Jack's manner—the men set up the board, while he walked back to the stand, and, carelessly swinging his heavy rifle from his shoulder, fired seemingly as quick as thought—"It's a trick of mine," said he, moving towards the mark, as he lowered his gun; "I caught it from shooting varmints in the eyes—always takes 'em there. It's a notion I've got,—it's my gun." They all ran eagerly to the target, and sure enough he had passed through the same hole, widening it!

"He's a humbug! It's all accident!—He can't do that again!" shouted the ruffian, turning pale, till his lips looked blue, as the board was held up. "I'll bet the ears of a buffalo calf against his that he can't do it again!"

"If you mean by that to bet your own ears against mine, I'll take you up!" said Jack, laughing, while the men could not resist joining him. Hinch glared around with a fierce chafed look, before which those who knew him quailed, and with compressed lips silently loaded his gun.—A new target was put up, at which, after long and careful aim, he fired. The shot was a fine one. The edge of the ball had just broke the centre. Jack, after looking at it, quietly remarked—

"Plumping out the centre is my fashion; I'll show you a kink or two, Captain Hinch about the clear thing in shootin'. Give us another board there, boys!"

Another was set up, and after throwing out his gun on the level, in the same rapid, careless style as before, he fired; and, when the eager crowd around the target announced that he had driven the centre cross clear out, he turned upon his heel, and, with a pleasant nod to Hinch, started to walk off. The ruffian shouted hoarsely after him—

"I thought you were a coward! You've Come back, sir! You can't shoot better a muzzie half as true!"

Jack walked on without noticing this mortal insult and challenge, while Hinch laughed tauntingly long and loud—jeering him with exulting bitterness, as long as he could make himself heard, as a "flash in the pan,"—"a dunghill cock, who had spread his white feather," while the men, who had been surprised into a profound respect for Long, and were now still more astonished at what they considered his "backing out," joined clamorously in hooting his retreat.

The fools! They made a fatal mistake in supposing he left the insult unresented from any fear for himself. Jack Long had a young and very pretty wife at home, and his love for her was stronger than his resentment for his own indignity. His passions were slow, and had never been fully roused—none of them at least but his love, and that presented her instantly, forlorn and deserted, with her little ones, in this wild country, should he throw away his life with such desperate odds; and, seeing the turn the affair was likely to take, he had prudently determined to get away before it had gone too far. But had any of those men seen the spasm of agony which shivered across his massive features, as these gibing voices rang upon his ears in insult which no proud free hunter might endure, they would have taken the hint to beware of chafing the silently foaming boar any longer.

This was an ill-starred day for Jack, though; from this time troubles began to thicken about him. The even tenor of his simple happy life was destroyed, and indignity and outrage followed each other fast. Hinch never forgave the unlucky skill which had robbed him of his proudest boast, that of being the best marksmen on the frontier; and he swore, in base vindictive hate, to dog him to the death, or make him leave the country. Soon after this a valuable horse belonging to a rich and powerful planter disappeared. He was one of those men who had compromised with the Regulators, paying so much black mail for exemption from their depredations, and protection against others of the same stamp; and he now applied to Hinch for the recovery of his horse, and the punishment of the thief. This, Hinch, under their contract, was bound to do, and promised to accomplish forthwith. He and some of his men went off on the trail of the missing horse, and, returning next day, announced that they had followed it with all their skill through a great many windings, evidently intended to throw off pursuit, and had at last traced it to Jack Long's picket fence, and there could be no doubt but he was the thief! The planter knew nothing of Jack, but that he was a new comer, and demanded that he should be forced to give up the horse, and punished to the extremity of the frontier code.

But this was not Hinch's policy yet awhile. He knew the proofs were not strong enough to make the charge plausible, even before a Lynch Court, of which he himself was both the prosecutor, judge, and executioner. His object was to first get up a hue and cry against Long, and, under cover of a general excitement, accomplish his devilish purposes without question or mock trial even. So that, after a great deal of maneuvering, for eight or ten days, during which time the charge against Long was industriously circulated by his myrmidons, so as to attract general attention and expectation, as to the result of his investigations, he proclaimed far and wide that he had found the horse at last, hid in a timber bottom near Long's! This, of course, seemed strong confirmation of his guilt, and though the mob were most of them horse thieves, to all intents, yet it was an unpardonable crime for any one to practice professionally among themselves; so that Long was loudly denounced and threatened on every side, and ordered to leave the country forthwith.

These proceedings Jack by no means comprehended, or felt disposed to be moved by; but gave them to understand that he meant to remain where he was, until it suited his convenience to go, and that, if his time and theirs did not happen to agree, they might make the most of it. And Jack was such an unpromising engaging-looking somebody, and his reputation, which had now spread everywhere, of possessing such consummate skill with the rifle, that he thought it a condescension to shoot anywhere else but in the eyes, was so formidable, that no individual felt disposed to push the matter to a personal collision. He might still, therefore, have been left in quiet, but Hinch had unfortunately taken up the impression, from Jack's conduct in the shooting-match affair, that he must be a coward, and, if this were true, then all his skill amounted to but little, and, like any other bloody wolfish brute, he followed him up the more eagerly for this very reason, which would have disarmed a generous foe. Besides, Jack had given fresh and weightier matter of offence, in that he had refused to obey, and defied his authority as Regulator. The very being of that authority seemed to require now that a wholesome example should be made of him for the awing of all refractory persons hereafter.—The wretch who was cunning as a fox, and had sworn in his inmost heart, to ruin and disgrace Long, from the moment that triumph, now availed himself remorselessly of other kinds perpetrated with singular dexterity, followed in quick succession. All these things, he managed through the clamors of his scoundrelly troops, to have laid, directly or indirectly, to Jack's door.

But in the popular estimation they counted as nothing in fixing the charge of dangerous malice upon poor Long, in comparison with one other incident. About this time not only Hinch himself, but every other person who had made himself conspicuous, by insisting upon Jack's guilt, and the necessity of punishing him summarily, began to lose, every day or two, valuable stock which was wantonly shot down sometimes in sight of their houses; and it soon began to be remarked that every animal lost in this way had been shot in the eye! This was instantly associated, of course, with Jack's curious predilection for that mark in hunting, and a perfect storm of indignation followed. A meeting was at once convened at "the store," of which the planter was the chairman; and at it, by a unanimous vote, a resolution was passed condemning Jack Long to be whipped and driven out of the country, and Hinch, with his Regulators, appointed to carry it into effect! He could hardly contain himself for joy; for now, whatever extreme his pitiless malignity might choose to indulge itself in, he had no fear of after-claps or questioning. The meeting had been a mere form at any rate.—But these "formalities" are all-powerful everywhere; and, unsettled and elementary as was the condition of society here, this ruffian leader of ruffians felt the necessity of acting under their sanction though he himself had dictated it. He would and could have consummated his purposes without it; but the faint light of conscience within him—by a logic peculiar to itself—felt relieved of the grievous responsibility of such a crime, in the sense of participating with so many others. Many a man has gone to the devil in a crowd who would have been horrified at undertaking the journey alone.

It was the third day after this meeting.—Jack, during all these persecutions, had deported himself with the most stolid indifference. Avoiding all intercourse with the settlers, he had continued to hunt with even more assiduity than usual, and was in a great measure ignorant of the unenviable notoriety he was enjoying. He had heard something of the charges with which his character had been assailed, but attributed them all to the jealous enmity he had incurred at the shooting match. He could not understand perfectly how one man could hate another who had beat him in shooting, and thought it natural enough; but he could not understand how that hatred might be menially and desperately vindictive, and, therefore, gave himself no uneasiness about it.—He was only anxious that his wife should not hear and be annoyed by any of these things, and preserved his usual cheerfulness of demeanor.

He had just returned from hunting, and laying aside his accoutrements, partook of the simple meal her neat housewifery had prepared for him; then stretching himself upon the buffalo robe on the floor, romped with his two rosy-cheeked boys, who rolled over his great body, and gambolled and screamed in riotous joy around him; but mother wanted some water from the branch, and the frolic must be given over while Jack would go and bring it. So, jumping up, he left the little folk pouting wilfully as they looked after him from the door, and started. The stream was only about a hundred yards from the house, and the path leading to it was through a dense high thicket. It was against Jack's religion ever to leave his house without his gun; but the wife, whom he loved above all the universe of sentiment, was in a hurry for the water, and the distance was so short, so he sprang gaily out with the vessel in his hand, leaving the rifle behind. The water had been dipped up, and he was returning along the narrow path closely bordered by brush, when he felt a light tap on each shoulder, and his career strangely impeded. He had just time to perceive that a lasso had been thrown over him, which would confine his arms, when he saw himself suddenly surrounded, and was rushed upon by a number of men. He instantly recognized the voice of Hinch shouting, "Down with him! Drag him down!" as the men who had held of the lasso about his body jerked at it violently in the effort to throw him.—All his tremendous strength was put forth in one convulsive effort, which would have freed him, but that the infernal noose had fallen too true, and bound his arms. As it was, he dragged the six stout men who held it after his frantic bounds nearly to his own door before he was prostrated, and then it was by a heavy blow dealt him over the head with the butt of a gun. The last objects which met his eyes as he sank down were the horrified faces of his two children and wife, looking out upon him.

The blow deprived him of his senses for some time, and, when he recovered, he found himself half-stripped and lashed to a tree a short distance from his house.—Hinch in front of him, with a knotted rope in his hand, his wife on the ground, wailing and clinging with piteous entreaty round the monster's knees, his children weeping by her, and, outside this group, a circle of men with guns in their hands.—That fearful awakening was a new birth of nerves, and seemed to give him a new birth, and through his fingers leaving him as rigid as marble; and when the blows of the hideous mocking devil before him fell upon his white flesh, making it welt in purple ridges, or spout dull black currents, he felt there no more than the dead tingle of his door would have done; and the agony of that poor wife shrieling a frantic echo to every harsh slashing sound seemed to have no more effect upon his ear than it had upon the tree above them, which shook its leaves to the self-same cadence they had held yesterday in the breeze. His wide-open eyes were glancing calmly and scrutinizingly into the faces of the men who stood around—those features are never to be forgotten!—for, while Hinch lays on the stripes with all his furious strength, blaspheming as they fall, that glance dwells on each face with a cold, keen, searching intensity, as if it marked them to be remembered in hell! The man's air was awful—so concentrated, so still, so enduring. He never spoke, or groaned, or writhed—but those intense eyes of his! the wretches couldn't stand them, and began to shuffle and get behind each other. But it was too late; he had them all—triumph! They were registered.

We will drop the curtain over this horrible scene. Suffice it to say that, after lashing him until he fainted, the Regulators left him, telling his wife that if they were not out of the country in ten days he should be shot. He did go within the specified time; and, as it was said, returned with his family to Arkansas, where his wife's father lived. The incident was soon forgotten in Shelby county amidst the constant recurrence of similar scenes.

(Conclusion next week.)

There is an elasticity in the human mind capable of bearing much, but which will not show itself until a certain weight of affliction be put upon it. Its powers may be compared to those vehicles whose springs are so contrived that they get on smoothly enough when loaded, but jolt when they have nothing to bear.

The selfish look upon themselves as if they were all the world, and no man beside concerned therein; that the good state of things is to be measured by their conditions; that all is well if they do prosper and thrive, all is ill if they be disappointed in their desires and projects. The good of no man, not of their brethren, not of their friends, not of their country, doth come under their consideration.

Who is the greater sage, he who lifts himself above the stormy time, and contemplates it without action; or he who from the high region of calmness throws himself into the boiling tumult of the times?

There are some that live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws upon a river; they do not go, but they are carried.

the simple meal her neat housewifery had prepared for him; then stretching himself upon the buffalo robe on the floor, romped with his two rosy-cheeked boys, who rolled over his great body, and gambolled and screamed in riotous joy around him; but mother wanted some water from the branch, and the frolic must

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, with 123 passengers, and with intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Boston Thursday morning.

COMMERCIAL.—If we except great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton market, business has not been active.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities concerning the issue, but, of course, nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall be made known.

The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October. Apprehending that the Czar might be a declaration of war on his part, the Porte was exceedingly anxious and impatient to learn the effect produced upon the Cabinets of London and Paris by the bearing of their representatives at the Sublime Porte.

A large fleet of steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the Golden Horn, and between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Propontis, and the Sea of Marmora there are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions. In the army 100,000 soldiers are assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dark.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board American corvettes and the French steamer *L'Averni*. Their destination is said to be Greece.

It appears that Amillah has been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism.—Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoyaki, and others, all swore that no power should induce them to apostasy. Bem had no such scruples.

The London Times' correspondent, writing from Paris, says that a note, addressed by the English Government to its ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign. Lord Palmerston has likewise sent proper instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has by this time sailed for the Dardanelles. I have also reason for repeating that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity exists between the two powers.

FRANCE.—In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussion in the Assembly on the subject of the appointment of Lucien Murat as Minister at Turin, and M. Boissier as Minister at Constantinople, was postponed.

Gen. de Hautpoul has been appointed to take the place of Gen. Rostolan, who definitely refused to stay at Rome.

It is stated that the Government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Cavita Vecchia. A single regiment is to occupy the castle of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

The French Government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst. It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the frequent assassination of French troops and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return.—He expressed a wish, therefore, to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

SARDINIA.—The Ministry have demanded unsuccessfully of the Chamber of Deputies to sell 900,000 francs of rentes, in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to Austria, it has been officially announced that the Chamber at Turin will be dissolved.

Report says that a formidable conspiracy has been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

SICILY.—The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The Island is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples with a Consulta or Chamber chosen by the Municipality.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The surrender of Comorn is fully confirmed—after the patriots who held possession of the fortress succeeded in making very favorable terms with Austria.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Kagenfahl by a brother of Count Zichy, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted.

Several Hungarian ladies besides Kossuth's wife and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment, by the Austrian authorities.

PRUSSIA.—The Wirttemberg government has formally intimated to the Prussian Ministry that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

IRELAND.—A faint effort is being made to revive the political excitement of the country. Conciliation Hall has been opened. Letters of adhesion as of old, have been read from the Chair, and £25.5s. of rent collected. John O'Connell is the principal.

Private letters from Genoa, of the 4th, mention that Garibaldi, on coming to the Island of Magdalena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevideo Envoy, who offered him the command of the forces of that Republic. It is believed that he will accept the office.

BY THE MAIL.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE RUTLAND BANK.

A most daring attempt was made on Friday night last to rob the Rutland Bank, and one which, from all we can learn, came off well nigh succeeding. It would seem that the burglars, after forcing the first door into the bank, were disposed to insinuate themselves into the vault by the aid of certain forcing appliances such as are known to the craft, apparently a powerful screw or lever power was used on this occasion with a view to crush the walls of the vault, so as to release the bolts of the vault door-lock. In this they succeeded so far as to remove two of the bolts. Whether they were deterred at this point of the game from farther proceedings by an alarm we know not; but that they took a somewhat hasty leave, and under some little embarrassment, as is evident from the fact that a small portion of their "fixins" were left behind.

Rutland Herald.

THE TURPENTINE BUSINESS IN FLORIDA.

About a half dozen gentlemen last winter went into the turpentine business in this county and Wakulla. The experiment thus made is conclusive in favor of the profitability of the enterprise. One of these gentlemen, who is eminently worthy of confidence, says that he will not make less than two hundred barrels to the hand. This at \$3 per barrel, his estimate of its value, brings the sum of \$600 per hand. Being unaccustomed to the business, he tasked them very lightly—not enough to keep them employed later than to Thursday evening of each week. By giving hands such tasks as would occupy them full time, he has no doubt that they would save 300 barrels each. This, at the above estimate, gives the sum at \$900, as the result of the labor of each hand.

MORE LEAD ORE.—A very fine specimen of lead mineral may be seen in our counting room. It was taken from land owned by Mr. Wm. North, in Franklin county, four miles East of Union, and about eight miles from the Missouri river, and 12 or 14 miles due North of the Virginia mines.—The ore is found about three feet below the surface, in a vein of two or three inches thickness, and it has been traced for nearly a quarter of a mile. One man has been able to get out 600 pounds of the ore in one day. And yet it has been little worked, and the extent of the lead cannot be stated accurately, but it has the appearance of being a very valuable one.

St. Louis Republican.

INFLAMMABLE GAS.—There are numerous issues of inflammable gas on the farm of Mr. Michael Faulkner, in Becksville, in this county. About an acre of the bottom lands on the Chippewa gives forth the gas, it being exceedingly porous, and filled with cracks, from which the gas escapes. The proprietor made an excavation some twelve feet deep at one of the gas openings and flung in burning hay. Quite an explosion followed, the hay was scattered in the air, and blaze issued several feet high. It continued to burn until the ground caved in and smothered the flames.

The ground from which the gas escapes never freezes, and nothing will grow upon it, although the soil is rich. The location is 14 miles from Cleveland, and has attracted many visitors to see the earth burn.—The existence of gas has been known there for a dozen years or more, and the quantity escaping, which is large, seems to be increasing rather than otherwise. Cannot Nature's gasometer be appropriated by man to some useful purpose?—Cleveland Her.

THE BROTHER OF MR. WINTHROP.—The impostor who recently passed himself off on Mr. Clay, as the brother of Speaker Winthrop, after playing off the same trick at Maysville, left for the East, and in the stage for Wheeling it happened there was a number of gentlemen who were engaged in conversation in relation to the Dorsey family of Maryland, branches of which extend to nearly all parts of the Union. Finding the name a highly respectable one, the rascal, thinking the Winthrop imposture would not answer longer, assumed the name of Dorsey, and informed the company that he was a member of that ancient family, but had never seen the Maryland members of it, and was going to visit them.—Arriving at Wheeling, the passengers took the trouble to examine the stage bill, and found that the name of Dorsey was not on it, and consequently an exposure followed.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Bassett, the master machinist in the Glasgow mills, at South Hedley Falls, was passing about one of the rooms the other day, when by a sudden movement of his head, a gas burner caught under the upper lid of one of his eyes, and was thrust up, and came out near the eyebrow. It was several moments before he could be extricated from this painful situation. It is supposed the wound will heal, without the loss of the eyesight. The accident is one of the most singular we ever heard of, and the escape of the eye from more serious injury is remarkable.—Springfield Rep.

OMNIBUSES IN NEW YORK.—A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post, states that there are in that city 376 licensed omnibuses now running, owned by some dozen or more different proprietors. Each omnibus costs, new, \$550, making their aggregate cost \$206,800. Each omnibus earns, on an average, \$10 a day, and \$3,000 a year. The whole earn \$3,769 per day, and \$1,128,000 a year. Their expenses are always rated at \$5 each, per day, and \$1,500 a year, making the aggregate cost of the whole \$564,000 a year. The profit, therefore, of each omnibus to its proprietor, is \$5 a day, and \$1,500 a year; and the net profit of all the omnibuses in the city is \$564,000.

OLD TIMES.—The Rev. Mr. Fox, of Newburyport, in an old paper, written in 1828 to a friend, gave a familiar sketch of the manners and habits of the good people of Boston, nearly a century ago. The following is that part which describes the dress of a couple as they were arranged for marriage:—

"To begin with the lady; her long locks were strained upward over an immense cushion, that sat like an incubus on her head, and then plastered over with pomatum, and sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rosebud lay upon its summit, like an eagle on a hay stack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom pin, rather larger than a dollar, consisting of your grandfather's miniature, set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves tight as the natural skin to the arm, with the waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, from whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the ankles by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, enclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles, as her little pedal members peeped curiously out.

"Now for the swain. Your grandfather slept in an arm chair the night before his wedding, lest the arrangements of his pericranium, which had been under the hands of a barber the whole afternoon, should be disturbed. His hair was sleeked back and plentifully beflowered, while his cue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was of a sky-blue silk, lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin, embroidered with white lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps, with clocks and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrist, and a portentous frill, worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel appearance.

WHERE IS VALOROUS P. COOLIDGE?—It is stated that Valorous P. Coolidge, the murderer, instead of being under ground, as was supposed, is at large, and now in California. It is inferred that he succeeded either in imposing upon his jailors, who, in that case, must have been asses, or that he bribed them, and in one way or the other, made his escape—by the substitution of another body in place of his own. Either hypothesis would set him at liberty, and so long as his nearest relatives and friends cannot identify the body as his, which has been twice disinterred, it seems strange that the matter should be allowed to rest where it is. Considering Coolidge's character for shrewdness and trickery, as well as some other circumstances, we should say it was probable that the jailers had been deceived and imposed upon, than that they had lost themselves in a fog. If Coolidge, that will lead to his recognition, whether he be in California, (where he would be almost sure to be known,) among the Mormons, or in one of the States. Every one supposes the man dead and buried, but there exists a painful uncertainty on the subject, in consequence of recent revelations, which is likely to increase rather than to subside.—Lowell Journal.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—One of the most distressing cases of suicide that we ever remember to have been called upon to record, took place in this city, early yesterday morning. A respectable lady, wife of Mr. John Smith, residing in Ferry street, rose immediately after her husband had left the chamber and gone down stairs, and lighting a locofoco match, communicated fire to her clothes, and was at once wrapped in flames. Her husband hearing shrieks and a stamping overhead, ran up stairs, and succeeded eventually in extinguishing the fire, but not until her face and almost her entire person was burnt to such a degree, as to present the appearance of being actually baked. She died in the afternoon of the same day, suffering dreadfully, and bewailing up to the last moment the fatal phrenzy. She had become a mother about four weeks previous, and for the last week or ten days has shown such symptoms of insanity, manifested chiefly in the form of melancholy and a disposition to self-destruction, as made it necessary to keep a constant watch upon her.

About five years ago, she made an attempt to commit suicide by taking laudanum, which was the second or third attempt of the kind, at considerable intervals of time. She was a member of the Methodist church, and for four or five years past had enjoyed good health, without exhibiting any signs of insanity. Being questioned as to the motives that influenced her to commit the deed, she replied, that being so miserable, while all around appeared so happy, she felt that she could not live another day, but that she "would give millions of world," could she recall the act. Her lamentations were heart-rending in the extreme.—Newark Advertiser.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Samuel R. Smith, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, communicated to the Boston Medical Journal a method of stopping bleedings at the nose, which he learned of an old shipmaster. His process was to roll up a piece of paper and place it under the upper lip. Dr. Smith stopped bleeding which had continued four days, by tying a knot in a bandage and applying it on the upper lip, and tying the bandage round the head. The rationale of this treatment is, that pressure at the point mentioned compresses the artery furnishing the blood.

A CHARIVARI.—Some N. O. gentlemen have rendered night hideous by serenading a citizen who has performed the remarkable feat of marrying three wives in thirteen months. On which the Delta remarks that the man who can do that same can stand a great many tin pans and broken horns.

THE RAILROADS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Railroads having manifested some backwardness about advertising, &c., the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette, thus settles the balance sheet with them:—

Foot up the accounts between the newspapers and the railroads of the land, and upon which will fall the balance due!—There are not a half dozen Railroads in the country that could have been built, had it not been for the aid of the Press. For example, take our own paper and our Railroad. Is the Belknap Gazette under obligations to the Montreal Railroad corporation for its few dollars of annual advertising. Had it not been for the early, the unwearied, and constant advocacy of the Gazette, we doubt if there had ever been the first rail laid upon that road. The mere cost of setting the type of articles in this paper in behalf of that enterprise, has been hundreds of dollars—and it has secured them thousands of dollars of subscriptions—and above all, kept the stockholders in good heart and courage. In the early days of the Montreal, when friends were of value in that enterprise, and the Gazette was under the care of Col. Lane, where did the Road find so active and faithful a friend as in these columns? And what is true of the Gazette and the Montreal—is true of nearly every railroad and its neighbor presses throughout the country.—If every editor in the land, had a free ticket for life, for himself and family, these corporations would be but beginning to pay their honest debts to this class of their friends.

WOOD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Ammi White of this town has been engaged much of the time the present season, in perfecting his plan of a wooden suspension bridge.

This, so far as the practicability of the principle is concerned, he has, at length accomplished; having erected near the track of the Northern Railroad a single suspended stringer, five hundred feet in length, which he has subjected to the burthen of six tons, notwithstanding the stringer is not more than six inches in diameter. The mode of suspension is substantially that adopted in building wire suspension bridges; Mr. White's merit consisting mainly in the substitution of wood for iron, and in his method of bolting and locking together his timber.—Concord Dem.

GOLD.—The late intelligence from California has rather increased than diminished the gold fever. We hear of a great many of our young men who are to take passage in the vessels which are to sail from this port, and our exchanges inform us that the fever rages in other places with its early symptoms of violence. We have advised emigration to this new region heretofore; but are inclined to hold up, in view of the crowd which is and has been pressing in that direction.

It is very certain that San Francisco is to be crowded during the winter season, and that men and good mechanics will find enough to do; and such may safely go there. If their time is not worth much this winter, they may as well take passage round the Cape as across the Isthmus, as the voyage will be pleasant, and they will arrive just in the nick of time. Young "gentlemen," of delicate fingers, who are unused to toil and privation, and have no taste for hard thumps, may as well stay at home, though every body knows they are not needed, so many of them, even here.

Prov. Herald.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Frederick (son of Thomas Strickland, Baronet, of England) who has been travelling for 6 months in the U. S. with a younger brother died while ascending Mount Washington last week and under most painful circumstances.

On the 19th he left the Notch House in company with another Englishman and a guide, to ascend the mountains. When they reached Mount Pleasant, the other gentleman wished to return, there being considerable snow on the mountains. He (Mr. Strickland) gave up his horse to the guide, and proceeded on foot for the summit of Mount Washington, intending to come down the Fabian's bridge path, the guide and the other gentleman returned to Mr. Crawford's. Mr. Crawford sent the baggage of the gentleman who had ascended the mountain to Fabian's house, but as he did not come that night, it was thought that he had returned to Mr. Crawford's.—The next morning Mr. Crawford came along and enquired for him. F. told him he was not there. And they immediately started in search of him, and found his track on the mountain, and followed that until night overtook them, but found only some parts of his clothes. On the 21st they started in larger numbers and about 10 o'clock found him, dead. He missed the path and was lost.

Mr. S's brother left for England in the last steamer but one. The deceased brought letters of introduction of the most favorable character to several of our families, and had produced the impression of a gentleman of high cultivation, much devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and of unexceptionable character.

MR. KELLY, one of the mates of the new steamer *Natchez*, met with a serious accident on Friday evening last, during the trial of said boat. He was holding on to the capstan while weighing the anchor, and because there was not force enough to check the headway of the boat as she swung around, the capstan flew round at the rate of about one hundred revolutions per minute. Mr. K. clung to it for a few rounds, when exhausted he was flung against the jackstaff, cutting and bruising his head and some parts of his body in a most horrible manner, causing the blood to cover his whole person. He appeared perfectly senseless at the time, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Cincinnati Commercial.

\$1,000 are offered to sailors in San Francisco, to take the run home.

MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF THE GRAPE.

The New York Commercial, in an article on the grape, states that this fruit is one of the best and most wholesome medicines.—This affords an additional inducement for the culture of this popular fruit. The Commercial says:

"In the vineyard districts of France, Spain and other wine-growing countries, the medicinal properties of the grape are well known and highly prized. The free use of this fruit, as we are advised, has a most salutary effect upon the animal system diluting the blood, removing obstructions in the liver, kidneys, spleen and other important organs, giving a healthy tone and vigor to the circulation, and generally augmenting the strength of the entire animal economy. In diseases of the liver and especially in that monster compound affliction dyspepsia, the salutary and potent influence of a 'grape diet' is well known in France. The inhabitants of the vineyard districts are never afflicted with these diseases, which fact, however, alone would not be conclusive evidence of the medicinal qualities of the fruit of which they freely partake, since peasant life is rarely marred with this class of ailments; but hundreds who are thus afflicted yearly resort to the vineyard districts for the sake of what is known as the 'grape cure'—and the result proved to be a cure except in very long, protracted and inveterate cases which are beyond the reach of medicinal remedies. The invigorating influence of the ripe grape, freely eaten, upon the feeble and debilitated is very apparent, supplying vigor and the rosy hue of health in the stead of weakness and pallor, and this by its diluting property, which enables the blood to circulate in the remote vessels of the skin, which before received only the serous or watery particle.

In these remarks, however, we must be understood as speaking of the fruit when perfectly ripe. Unripe grapes, like all unripe fruits, are detrimental to health, and derange the digestive organs and those dependent upon and sympathizing with them."

MESMERIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—Sir John Franklin has been seen by a Clairvoyant of Bolton, England. This discovery was issued several days before the vessel arrived which brought the news which we have already given our readers of that unfortunate navigator. The Clairvoyant was un-instructed, and unable to read and write, but when asked to point to the place on the map where she had seen Sir John, she put her finger on the North-west side of Hudson's Bay. She says that it is Sir John's expectation to be in England in nine and a half months. There are three companions with him. Some of his men are frozen in the snow, and parties of them are following on. She visited Sir John Ross's ships, and says that they are frozen into the ice, and that he can't turn his ships round. When asked to express her opinion of the great astonishment that clocks varied so much between the points occupied by the two navigators, and said that a watchmaker should be sent to repair them. She described the person of Sir John Franklin, and mentioned respectfully that he was bald. The account of this mesmeric announcement is authentic, and occurring before the arrival of the vessel which brought the news, occasioned much speculation, and has lost none of its interest since it has in a measure been verified.

LAND SLIDE.—An extensive land slide occurred on the line of the Genesee Valley Canal, near Portage a week ago last Sunday, by which about 10,000 yards of canal embankment were carried into the river.—It was on the section next above what is termed the "Cliffline." The canal at that point runs just on the brow of the river's bank, which is about 100 feet in height, and though not perpendicular it is very steep to the water's edge. A heavy embankment has been constructed here on the river side of the canal. Deep underneath this was a large bed of quicksand.—The weight of the embankment caused the soil above the sand to slide over it, and about 70,000 yards of earth went down into the river, carrying with it large trees which grew upon it, some of which are now standing erect in the river. The damage to the canal is very considerable, as it will require 20 or 30,000 yards of new embankment to repair it. Similar slides have occurred in the same neighborhood twice before.—Rochester Am. Thursday.

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE.—This ancient emblem of Scottish pugnacity, with its motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins, and coats of armor, so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition:—When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwelcome to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a superbly prickled thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

GAS.—Lancaster, Pa., is soon to be lighted with rosin gas. The works are in rapid progress, and are expected to be in full operation by mid-winter. The three large cotton factories of the town, it is said will alone use 500 or 600 burners.

GLASS BRICKS.—It is said that bricks made of glass are now used in Europe, in the construction of buildings, for the purposes of introducing light, without lessening the strength of the walls.

EFFECT OF STOVES UPON HEALTH.—The following from the *Springfield Republican* contains a good deal of truth:—

All experience has demonstrated their deliberating influence upon the nervous system, and nothing is more true than that the mind sympathizes with the body in all its derangements. Our old men remember when the aggregate of good health was far above the present standard, when men and women could endure twice the fatigue that they can now, and when consumption, the present scourge of the North, and New England in particular, was almost unknown or existed only as a slow disease, that had to battle with life for many years before its strong victim succumbed to its power. It has been thought that the bad health and constitutions of our farming population, particularly the female portion of farming families, are owing to a change of diet.—There is no truth in the idea. Farmers live as judiciously now as they did fifty or one hundred years ago. On our mountain towns, among the primitive hills and pure air of Vermont, all over New England in fact, the population are better fed and better clothed, are subjected to less injurious exposure, and are called to bear less prostrating fatigue, than in those "good old times, a hundred years ago."

Yet, where the pure air roves freest, where the dark wings of miasm never come, all along the beautiful green mountain ridge, through Vermont and Massachusetts, do we find consumption doing its deadliest work, and an aggregate of female invalids that can hardly be equalled in any miasmatic valley in the far South West.

It is in vain to look for the causes of all these evils in anything but the atmosphere of the dwelling. The food is wholesome, the air as pure as any in the world and the water is good. The simple statement of the case is, that the houses are made too close, the rooms are kept too hot, and the grand ventilator—the chimney—is closed.

The evil is insidious, and in the manner of its approach should be a warning. A reference to experience will show, that when the stove was first introduced the heat was intolerable. Afterward it became more agreeable, then it was found necessary, still further on, the heat was raised, until, at last, the weakened and relaxed skin shrunk with dread from a breath of cold air, and all stirring from the room was forbidden on penalty of a cold. The difference between the atmosphere out and in doors made the transition always attended with danger. Every physiologist, and every common observer, understands the intimate sympathy that exists between the skin and the lungs, and here, at this point, is where consumption and other similar and dissimilar evils step in, and find prepared for them a house, swept and garnished. Here lies the secret to mountain diseases, the erysipelas, low fevers, rheumatism, &c. etc.

We by no means propose the abolition of family economy. The poor cannot do without them, nor will the rich. The fire and the damper should be controlled by the thermometer. This little instrument should be in every house. Again, free ventilation, that shall secure to every room good pure air, is absolutely indispensable, and still further, a proper amount of cold bathing and friction, to enable the skin to retain its tone, should be observed by every individual who spends the winter in doors.

HELL GATE ROCKS.—A Government survey of the dangerous rocks at Hell Gate and the mouth of Harlem River has just been completed by Lieut. Woodhull, who has gone to Washington to report his labors. Little Hell Gate is obstructed by a rock in the middle of the channel. If this rock were removed, and some work done on three small shoals, vessels could pass through it, and thus relieve the Large Gate during a crowded state of that water. In the survey of the mouth of Harlem River, Lieut. Woodhull ascertained that the remains of the stone piers of an old bridge extending from New York Island to Ward's Island, are lying in the water beneath its surface, obstructing the channel and endangering navigation. These rocks could be removed for a small sum. Lieut. Woodhull expresses the opinion that both Little Hell Gate and the mouth of Harlem River could be made of safe navigation for the small sum of \$7000 or \$8000; a trifling amount, compared with the importance of the work. "Pot Rock," which is the cause of one-half the numerous disasters in Hell Gate, he thinks can be blown to pieces for \$6000. He suggests an iron tripod to be affixed to the rock, which is of conical shape, and on this tripod to erect a staging on which the workmen could operate with a drill in the rock below, and penetrate to the depth of 40 feet with a shaft 8 inches in diameter, in which could be inserted a metal tube, and this supplied with a heavy charge of gunpowder, and the whole rock removed by one blast. We hope Government will take immediate measures to carry out these suggestions.

N. Y. Tribune.

BUCKWHEAT WITHOUT GRIT.—Did any person who eats buckwheat cakes ever have the good fortune to get any not containing a particle of grit? A method not generally known was lately stated to us by a practical farmer, who says that buckwheat raised in this way is entirely free from the difficulty. The buckwheat is sown at the usual time, but before harrowing, a bushel of rye is sown with it to the acre; they both come up together, and the buckwheat, being much the most rapid in growth, soon obtains the ascendancy, the rye only forming a smooth, green carpet beneath, which completely prevents the dashing of the grit of the soil by rain upon the buckwheat when it is cut, and otherwise keeps it clean. After the crop of buckwheat is removed, the rye obtains sufficient growth before winter, and the next season affords a good crop of itself. Thus the buckwheat is protected, and two crops obtained from a single seeding.

Pennsylvania Cultivator.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1849.

THE LEGISLATURE of this State, commences its October session at South Kingstown, on Monday next. There is but little business, and they will probably adjourn by Friday next.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The following persons sailed from this port on Wednesday last, in the ship *Alexander*:—William H. Dennis, (Captain); Stephen Burdick, John Brown, Samuel Simpson, William H. Smith, John Albro, Joseph Manwaring, Robert Hollingsworth, all of this town; Mr. Fouts, (of New York); Henry Gorham, (of New Shoreham); Gilmore Dexter, William Hammond and William King, (of Massachusetts).

The brig *Gen. Cobb*, sailed from Stonington on Thursday, for the same port. Among her passengers, are—James Price, (Captain); Capt. George Burdick and son, Edward Terrell, and Henry S. Clarke, all of this town.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns as published in the Pennsylvaniaian gave the result for Canal Commissioners—

Gamble (Dem.)	145,871
Fuller (Whig)	134,245
	12,595

HOBBS'S (\$1) MAGAZINE for November, has arrived. It is now under the editorial charge and supervision of Charles F. Briggs, Esq., who promises on the first of January to make many important improvements in the work, so as to render it one of the best and cheapest Magazines in the country. Tilley is the Agent.

LAMPS.—Such of our friends who may be in want of an economical Lamp, are referred to the advertisement of H. Tisdale, in another column. Mr. T. keeps at his store (opposite the Merchants' Bank), a large and well selected stock of patent lamps, comprising all the improvements of the day in his line. We notice among them, beautiful lamps for burning the Pine Oil, which has no equal in point of economy and convenience. Housekeepers and others, will find his assortment worthy of their attention. Call and see.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, some bold and daring rogues effected an entrance into the Providence Bank, and by means of boring through the iron door of a vault or safe, gained access to a package of money amounting to over \$19,000, with which they effected their escape.

The two fellows who recently robbed the mansion of Hon. Daniel Webster in Franklin, N. H. have been sentenced to 8 years in the New Hampshire State Prison.

The army of the Sultan at present, in the vicinity of Constantinople, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, is estimated at 100,000 men.

THREE of the Windmills just beyond the head of Broad street, in compliance with a law of the State, have just been removed to the East side of the road, and are placed at a sufficient distance back as not to frighten horses and thus endanger life.—They have long been a subject of contention, but the whole matter has finally been amicably and we believe satisfactorily arranged to all parties. It is a decided improvement, and will be a great relief to gentlemen who have been in the habit of bringing their horses with them in the summer season, but who have been sorely perplexed, in consequence of the fright to which their horses were subjected by these Mills.—*News.*

INDICTMENT OF GRIFFIN.—We learn that two bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court now sitting in Albany, against Edward H. C. Griffin, lately a clerk in the post office in this city, for abstracting letters, &c., from the mail. He was arrested yesterday by M. G. Warner, Esq., U. S. Deputy Marshal, and admitted to bail upon both indictments.—*Rochester Dem.*, 20th.

REMARKABLE YIELD OF CORN.—The *Macon, Geo.* Journal and Messenger of Monday has the following:—"Our readers will remember that we noticed a few weeks since, a remarkably promising crop of corn grown by Col. John Smith, of Cedar Creek, Wilkinson county. Mr. S. writes us over date of the 7th instant, that he had just finished gathering his corn, and that from one acre and a quarter he had measured one hundred and fifty-eight bushels, one peck and a half! The corn was measured in sealed measures, and weighed fifty-seven pounds to the bushel."

CHOLERA MADE ORPHANS.—A gentleman who a few weeks ago visited Graves, a small town some ten miles south west of St. Louis, found there no less than twenty five infant boys and girls, whose parents had died of the cholera. They were all gathered into the dwelling of a benevolent gentleman, named Sappington, by whom they were generously cared for.

A CARPET FOR THE PRESIDENT.—On Saturday last a splendid Brussels carpet, containing 500 yards, at \$3 per yard, was shipped from New York for the reception room at the White House in Washington. The material having been purchased at one of the eminent houses of that city, was sent to the Apollo Rooms to be matched and joined. The pattern was as fine as the material was rich.—*Boston Times.*

PILING IT UP.—The New Haven County Grand Jury have found four bills against Henry L. Foot—one for the murder of his mother, one for the murder of his niece, Miss Cooper, a third for assault with intent to kill his mother, and the fourth for rape upon Miss Cooper. It is evidently intended that he shall not escape, if there is any truth in indictments.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The St. Louis Reveille says that a full rigged schooner has been built at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and transported thence across the country forty miles to Galena, where she was launched. She sails direct for San Francisco, via Chagres and Panama, the design being to draw her on a truck across the isthmus. She will reach St. Louis about the middle of November.

EXPORTING.—Among other exports to California, says the Boston Traveller, we learn that the frame of a building for a hotel has lately left this city for San Francisco, accompanied by all the materials for an extensive bar-room. An experienced bartender of this city has been engaged to follow the establishment, his wages being fixed at \$200 per month.

CATCHING BIRDS BY THE TELEGRAPH.—The wire of the New York and Erie Telegraph, which crosses the river from the summit of Breakneck to Butterhill, was broken on Sunday last by a flock of wild geese, one of which was so much injured that it was captured. A flock of ducks flew against the same wire a few days previous, two of which were killed by the concussion.

MRS. SIGOURNEY received two premiums at the Hartford institute fair, for the best silk stockings.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, October 25.

At market, 1300 Beef Cattle, 1700 stores, 5000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1300 Swine.

PRICES.—A few Extra \$25; First quality \$50; 2d \$45; 3d \$40; 4th \$35; 5th \$30; 6th \$25; 7th \$20; 8th \$15; 9th \$10; 10th \$5. Working Oxen—Sales at \$52, \$50, \$45, \$40, and \$35. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$45, \$48, \$50, \$52, \$55, \$58, \$60, \$62, \$65, \$68, \$70, \$72, \$75, \$78, \$80, \$82, \$85, \$88, \$90, \$92, \$95, \$98, \$100. Steers.—Yearlings \$6 a \$10; two year old \$9 a \$15; three year old \$15 a \$25. Sheep—Small lots at 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Swine—Small lots to peddle at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4 for Sows, 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 for Barrows; 2 entire lots 4 1/2. At retail from 4 to 5 1/2.

JOB PRINTING, Executed with neat and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE.

A GOOD MEDICINE. The Virtues of the Sarsaparilla Root are universally acknowledged, and for an extirpator of numerous complaints and purifier of the blood we know of no more valuable medicine than Dr. Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills. They are acknowledged by our ablest Physicians to be not only unexceptionable but efficacious in the highest degree, and their basis being the concentrated extract of the Sarsaparilla prepared in a superior manner, these Pills operate both as an alterative and mild cathartic, strengthening the digestive organs, and giving tone and energy to the body possessed by no other medicine ever known.—*Albany Recorder*, N. Y. The above medicine is for sale in Newport R. I., by R. J. Taylor and C. G. Hazard, Price 31 cents per box containing 50 Pills. July 14.—6mi.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, EDWARD W. LAWTON, JR., (of the firm of F. Lawton & Brothers,) to Miss SARAH WEBB, second daughter of the late Capt. Charles Cook, all of this place.

In Providence on the 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Granger, Mr. JOHN DIMON, of Blackstone, Mass., to Miss MARTHA C. TUCKER, of South Kingstown, R. I.

In Fall River, on Sunday evening last, Mr. AARON BROWN to Miss DEBORAH L. SMITH, both of Tiverton.

At Brooklyn, on the 25th, (at the residence of Stetson, Esq.,) Mr. OLIVER H. GREGORY, to Miss CATHERINE, second daughter of Samuel Allen, Esq., all of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town, last Thursday night, ELLA, only daughter of Capt. AARON WATSON, died at 4 1/2 months. Relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grand-mother, (Mrs. Thurston) in Church street, without further notice.

In Middletown, on Monday morning, after a short illness, BENONI WEAVER, aged 64 years. At Narragansett, on the 17th, JOSEPHINE, daughter of James Wood, aged 10 months and 21 days.

In Providence, on the 19th, Mrs. MARY P. BROWN, in the 56th year of her age; 10th, EDWIN L. ALLEN, aged 27 years; 21st, Mrs. HULDAH H. BOWEN, wife of Maj. Asaph Bowen, of Foster, in the 84th year of her age; Mrs. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, widow of the late Andrew Taylor, Esq., in the 84th year of her age; 22d, JOHN D. BROWN, Esq., aged 47 years; 13th, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, relict of the late Simon Davis, of Albany, N. Y., 23d, Mr. JAMES E. LEACH, aged 24 years; 25th, HENRY O. POTTER, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Potter, in the 17th year of his age; Mrs. MARY SIMMONS, widow of the late Capt. Eben Simmons, in the 83d year of her age.

In Fall River on Sunday last, FRANKLIN HALLETT, son of Capt. Joseph J. Comstock, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days. At Mount Ida, Troy, N. Y., James NIXON, Esq., aged 74 years, formerly of Hudson, and a native of this town.

OBITUARY.

In the Warren Star of the 23d ult., we recorded the death of Mr. Samuel Haskell, aged 95, and Mary, his wife, aged 91 years, of Cumberland. The former died on the 17th, the latter the 19th of September. Mrs. H. was a sister of Capt. Wm. Turner, of Warren. The following notice of this "aged and venerable pair," is copied from the Pawtucket Chronicle:—

There were 50 hours between their deaths.—They retained the entire possession of their intellectual powers to the last, and died full of years, and faith, and hope, and charity. Their last days were their happiest and best, and like the sun they seemed largest at their setting. Their funerals were attended at the same time, and during the performance of the solemnities, their coffins were placed side by side. They were borne away together from the house of mourning and laid down in the same grave, there to repose until the morning of the resurrection, and then to arise, ascend and enter into the joy of their Lord, and together spend an eternity in glory.

This pair lived together in the marriage state 70 years, with unabated affection, and with increasing confidence in each other. He professed religion in early life, at the age of 15, and joined the Baptist church in the eastern part of Cumberland under the pastoral care of Elder Miller. This church is believed to be extinct. At a period long subsequent to his public profession of religion, he took up his connection with the

church in Cumberland and united himself with the Baptist church in Wrentham then enjoying the ministrations of Elder Williams, "a scholar, and a ripe, and good one." Of this church the deceased was a member in good standing at the time of his death.

He was a patriot. He engaged early and heartily in the contest of the colonies with England for liberty and independence, and who was for many years a pensioner upon the bounty of his grateful country.

She was born in Bristol, and, with many others fled from her home on the alarm excited by the approach of the Hessians, those hircing ruffians, sent either by the mother country in the war of the revolution.

She was baptized in infancy in St. Michael's church, Bristol, and became a member of the Episcopal church. And, in after years, she would doubtless have entered into full communion in said church, if circumstances had been favorable. She possessed an amiable disposition and a strong mind, and these were beautified and sanctified by the hallowed influences of religion.

She was one of the best of wives, and of mothers, and of women. She was the personation of Solomon's virtuous woman.

"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

MERCURY MARINE LIST. PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

Bark Harvest, Moran, fm Providence for California.

Sch's Nathan Durfee, Davis, fm Fall River; Madona, Berry, fm Dighton for Baltimore. Sloop Chief, Briggs, fm Fall River; Argonaut, Marble, fm Somerset.

S'd—Brig Cardiff, Messer, for Havana.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.

Brig Palto Alto, Graffan, fm Charleston for East Greenwich.

Sch's Mary, Parker, fm Providence; Atlas, Crandall, fm New York; Coral, Miller, fm East Thomaston for New York; Lawrence, Dickerson, fm Troy for Middletown; Boyne, Giles, fm Calais for Bridgeport; Gleaner, Cook, fm New York for Boston; Isaac Longfellow, Baxter, fm Machias for New York.

Sloop Gazelle, fm Bristol for New York.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

Ship Josephine, French, fm Sag Harbor for N. Bedford.

Brig Attakapas, fm Thomaston for New York; Amanda Parsons, Hopkins, fm do for N. York.

Sch's Adeline, Coleman, fm Providence for New York; Adelaide, Kelly, fm Warren for Albany; J. P. Johnston, Gilman, fm Norfolk; Express, fm Providence; Erie, Churchill, fm Newburyport for New York; Tyro, Comstock, fm Lubec for do.

The sch's Phibesburg, (of Bath,) Wyman, fm Cape Ann for Williamsburg, N. Y., with molasses, went ashore yesterday morning on the east side of Block Island, (between Clay head and the harbor) in the S. E. storm at 3 o'clock; had taken out 10 casks, five of them stove. To-day they are unloading and making good work, the water is about 4 inches above the cabin floor, and the lower tier is supposed to be stove. She is almost a new vessel and it is thought she will be got off. J. D. Northam, the N. Y. Agent, has gone to her assistance.

Sch's America, Stebbins, fm Haddam for Providence, with curb and gutter stones, went ashore on the west side of Block Island at 10 o'clock last evening. It is supposed she has not bilged, and may be got off.

Sch's Blackhawk, Atkins, fm Chatham for Hartford; Ontario, Vangilder, fm Philadelphia; Mariner, fm Providence for Albany; Nancy Mills, Tyler, fm Providence for New York; Superior, Smith, fm Providence for Roundout; Amicus, Wheeler, fm do for New York; Brooklyn, Barker, fm Philadelphia for Providence.

Sloops Victory, Baker, fm Albany for Providence; William, Miller, fm Providence for Bristol; J. D. Fish, Millard, fm Fall River for Albany; Alice, Brightman, fm New York for Westport; Excel, Davis, fm Huntington for New Bedford; Lender, Gavit, fm Westerly for Providence; Arion, Hudson, fm Bristol for New York; Fanny Ellsler, Mathews, fm Wickford for Nantucket.

S'd—Sch's Alexander, Dennis, for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Bark Rio, Baker, fm Providence for California. Brig Annapolis, Conrant, fm Providence for Mill Stone.

Sch's Wm. J. Johnson, Chilton, fm Providence; Science, Gladding, fm Bristol for Albany; Cornelia, fm New Bedford for New York; Satelet, Ward, fm Norfolk for Providence; N. Hassard, Willis, fm Portland.

Sloop Olive, Lewis, fm Fall River.

Brig Phibesburg, before reported ashore on Block Island, was got off yesterday, after discharging 89 hhds of molasses, (7 of which were stove) and sailed for this port, but the wind being unfavorable, put into New Bedford. She looks badly, but the extent of damage is not known.—The sch's America, is still ashore.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.

Sch's Mary Parker, Parker, fm New Bedford. C'd—Sloop Wakefield, Saunders, Franklin, La.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Samuel Brown, Thatcher, s'd fm Zante 14th, for Boston.

Ship Maine, Williams, arrived at New Orleans the 15th, 21 days from Boston.

Brig M. C. Draper, of this port, before reported wrecked on Musquito shore, was subsequently burnt. The date of her going on shore was Aug. 31.

At Havana 14th inst, brig Lisbon, Smith, fm this port, was condemned and sold on the 10th.—Going in 14th, brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, from this port.

I bought my BOOTS,

SHOES AND RUBBERS,

—AT—

NORMAN'S,

No. 17 THAMES ST., CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

FOR SALE.

ALL the right, title and interest of SAN-FORD BELL, at the period of his assignment to us, in and to the lot of land fronting on Sherman street and extending to Bull street with the Stone Oil House and other buildings thereon, and the fixtures, consisting of six Slack Presses, two Tight Presses, Sperm Candle Moulds, Try Kettles, &c. If not disposed of previous to Thursday, January 3d, it will then be sold at Auction.

P. CLARKE, J. S. MUNROE, Assignees.

October 27, 1849.

THE BAY-STATE COAL STOVE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large assortment of Cooking Stoves would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to call and examine the following:—

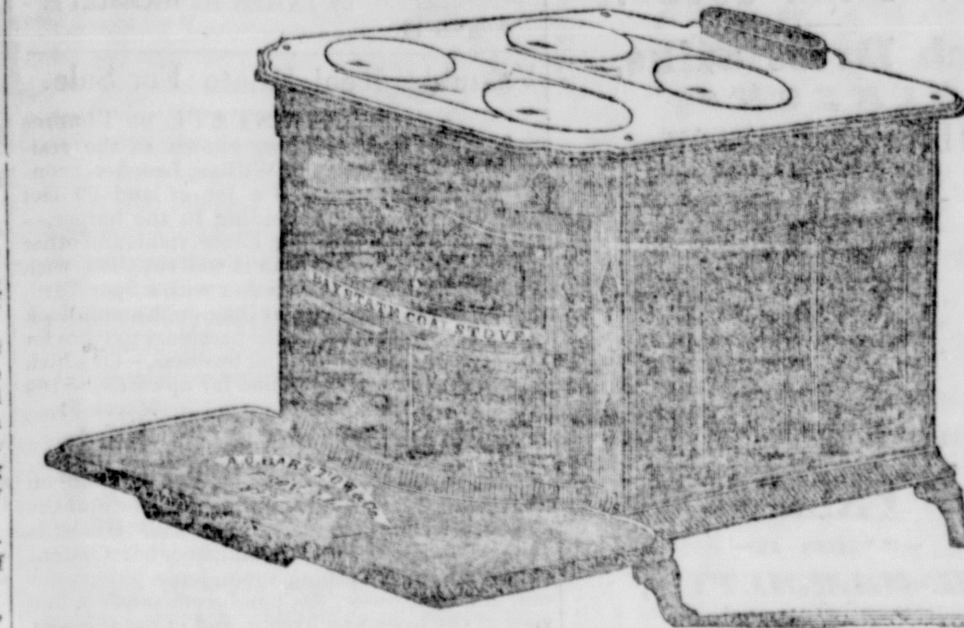
The Bay-State Coal Stove was patented in 1849, and is arranged for a perfect Coal Stove. It has been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance of any Cook Stove in the market. Notice its general beauty—superior castings, both in respect to weight and finish, and the care and skill with which they are mounted.

The May Flower, for Wood or Coal, a new pattern. The Perfect Union Stove. The Air-tight Republic. The National Air-Tight. The Quincy Air-Tight.

Fey's Eureka circulating hot air Cooking Stove, and a good assortment of other Cooking Stoves. Also, a good assortment of Parlor Stove for sale low.

He would also call the attention of the public to a new and beautiful Portable Grate. Coggeshall & Bliss's Ranges and Beech's Ranges constantly on hand.

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He would also call the attention of the public to a new and beautiful Portable Grate. Coggeshall & Bliss's Ranges and Beech's Ranges constantly on hand.

The subscriber will set Culver's, Chilson's, and Foss's Hot Air Furnaces, and warrant them to give good satisfaction. Persons wishing to heat their houses with a Furnace I would invite them to call and see the HERRINGBONE HOT-AIR FURNACE, now in full operation at the store of the subscriber.

Newport, October 27, 1849.—*Wm. H. Bliss.*

FINAL NOTICE.—Circumstances render it necessary that the NEWPORT UNION CLUB, which has been in existence for so many years, should now be dissolved. The members are hereby notified that the last meeting will be held at the "CASTLE," on THURSDAY evening, Nov. 28th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of disbanding, and to do and transact such other business as shall then and there come before them.

The Ex-members are invited to attend. By order of the President, B. J. TILLEY, Secretary.

Farm to Let.

That large and valuable Farm in Middletown, of which Sachuest Beach makes a part, belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Easton, dec., is offered to let from the 25th of March next. It has on it a large and first-rate barn recently built, two good sheep houses and other buildings in good condition, and will have at least 400 loads of manure to be left by the present tenant, to begin farming operations. Apply to JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 27, 1849.—*Wm. H. Bliss.*

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the persons and estates of Charles D. Baker and Daniel Baker, minors, and children of David Baker, late of said Portsmouth, dec., and having qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having claims against said minors, to present the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to them to pay the same to him without delay. SAMUEL CLARKE, Guardian.

Oct. 27, 1849.

QUEEN ANNS VILLE POLISHING POWDER.

DER.—the most beautiful ever discovered, it cleans and polishes all metals—Glass, &c., and removes grease from silk or woolen fabrics without injuring the color. Sold by R. J. TAYLOR.

WOOLEN GOODS.

—Broadcloths, Beaver cloths, Pilot cloths, Kerseymeres; Country wool, all wool Flannels, with a great variety of other goods, for sale very cheap, by H. SESSIONS.

TO LET.

THAT well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, formerly occupied by George W. Stanhope, as a Boarding House, it contains 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased in two tenements if wanted. For further particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Newport, Oct. 27, 1849.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.

ON Deven's Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak, and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICKS hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE, 60 childrens Picton and Virginia COAL for Blacksmith's use, 6 hhds New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Oct. 27.]

NEWTON BROTHERS.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13, 1849.

CARR & BROWN,

Have just received new additions to the Stock of

FALL GOODS,

—Consisting of—

LYONESE CLOTHS,

ALPACCAS,

FRENCH MERINOS,

Indiana Cloths,

THIBET CASHMERES,

—with a great variety of—

Fancy Stuff Goods,

—ALSO—

CASHMERES, MUSLIN & LAINES,

GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c.—

—together with a large assortment of—

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

All of which will be sold Cheap for CASH, at No. 2 Swinburne's Block, one door North of THE POST OFFICE.

STRAW BONNETS.

Just received all the NEW STYLES of BONNETS, now worn, in White and Colored Straws, at 261 Thames street, by A. SHERMAN.

NEW BOOKS.—The Private Life, Public Career, and real character of Ned Buntline; Maternal Love, by the author of First Love, &c.; Rockingham or the younger Brother; The Dower—of the New School for Scandal; Aristocracy or Life among the Upper Ten—a true novel founded on the fashionable Society of Philadelphia; Two lectures on the Biblical and Physical History of Man, by Josiah C. Mott, M. D.; Grammars, Godley's, and Sartin's Magazine for November, with the usual variety of weekly Newspapers, &c., &c. For sale at TILLEY'S Newspaper & Periodical Depot, 122 Thames street.

Oct. 20.]

TOWN TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that the Town Tax assessed in July 1849, must be paid on or before the 24th day of November next, without fail. All taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be collected as the law prescribes in such cases, with all necessary expenses. I shall be at my Office, No. 243 Thames street, (3 doors below the Perry Steam Factory,) from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 P. M., and at 4 o'clock until 7 P. M.

OLIVER READ, Collector.

At the request of many, I have had a few Tax Books printed. Those in want can be supplied at 12 cents each, at the office.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1849.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the 24th SATURDAY in November, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, by permission of the Court of Probate of the town of Newport:—

One undivided half of that well-known Wharf, and Stores, formerly belonging to Robert Stevens, dec. Also—a three-story House on said wharf, commonly called the Holloway House. Conditions at time and place of sale. R. JULIUS STEVENS, Adm'r.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the 24th SATURDAY in November, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, by permission of the Court of Probate of the town of Newport:—

One undivided half of that well-known Wharf, and Stores, formerly belonging to Robert Stevens, dec. Also—a three-story House on said wharf, commonly called the Holloway House. Conditions at time and place of sale. R

NEW FALL GOODS.

**Rich Dress Silks,
RIBBONS,
SILK CASHMERES,
Rich Mousseline de Laine,
GLOVES,
PRINTS,
LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
Cashmere Mantles,**

And other seasonable goods, now opening.
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
Sept. 1, 1849.

New FALL Goods,

—RECEIVED AT—
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
—Consisting of—

MERINOS; all Wool, M. de LAINES, AL-
PACAS, MOHAIR LUSTERS, WOOLEN
PLAID, for Children's wear; EMBROID-
COVERS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.
Sept. 15, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

W. M. COZZENS & CO. have opened this
week, their usual large variety of NEW
FALL GOODS, embracing a beautiful assort-
ment of—

French Trillets and Merinos,
Lyonese Cloths,
Germania do,
Cashmeres,
Mousseline de Laine,
Striped and figured Dress Silks,
Queen's Cloth, Alpaca,
and Calico, a great variety.

Also, the largest assortment of LONG SHAWLS
of every quality, from three to five dollars, ever
offered. Those in want of a nice, comfortable and
large Shawl should give them a look, as they are
offered at the lowest prices. [Oct. 6.]

J. G. GILBERT,

No. 215 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.

—OFFERS FOR SALE—
Paper Hangings

—AND—
Floor Oil Cloths.

A large assortment of American, French and
German Paper Hangings, with Borders to match,
for sale in any quantity, at the lowest market
rates. Merchants unable to visit the city of New
York can depend upon their orders being filled
at the lowest prices by sending description of
style and quantities. Oil floor cloth cut to suit the
purchase. New York, Aug. 31, 1849.

UMBRELLAS

AND
**PARASOLS,
AMERICAN MANUFACTORY**
257 Pearl street,
(Sign of the Three Golden Umbrellas.)
Merchants in want of an assortment of Umbrel-
las and Parasols, are advised to pay
NO SECOND PROFITS,
but to call at once on the Manufacturers, who are
making 1500 Daily.

by the introduction of Steam and New Patent
Machinery, and are enabled to produce the best
and most elegant styles of goods, and to sell
them at a rate, with which they may
DEFY COMPETITION.

ISAAC SMITH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS.
NEW YORK.

P. S.—We have a branch of our House estab-
lished in Boston, Mass., at No. 4 Sewall Block,
Milk street, where we shall be happy to see our
Eastern friends. I. S. & Co.
June 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Can-
dle establishment from the Stone Building
on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN
street, formerly the old meeting house, (fitted and
used for a short time as a Soap House, by San-
ford Bell,)—where he has on hand
**Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dipe
Candles, &c.,**
of equal quality to any made in this State or
elsewhere.
Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices
and sent to them free of expense.
SILAS WARD.
Newport, Dec. 23, 1848.—tf.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot
to SHERMAN STREET, about 8 rods South east
from his former location, keeps constantly, a va-
riety of Window Frames & Sashes,—glazed and
unglazed; Blinds and Doors,—of various sizes.—
He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior
kind, for strength and durability.
If having fitted up his shop in first rate order,
he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with
neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasona-
ble terms. All those in want of such work, are
respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.
N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly at-
tended to.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleas-
ant FARM, about three miles
from Newport on the West road
leading to Bristol Ferry, in Mid-
dletown, containing about one hundred acres of
first quality and highly cultivated tillage land,
with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen,
wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house
and stable, crib, and several other small buildings.
The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots,
with two orchards, a large garden, and about one
acre of land on the west side below the farm
bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and
sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of pay-
ment, which will be liberal, apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.
Aug. 5, 1848.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleas-
ant FARM, about three miles
from Newport on the West road
leading to Bristol Ferry, in Mid-
dletown, containing about one hundred acres of
first quality and highly cultivated tillage land,
with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen,
wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house
and stable, crib, and several other small buildings.
The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots,
with two orchards, a large garden, and about one
acre of land on the west side below the farm
bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and
sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of pay-
ment, which will be liberal, apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.
Aug. 5, 1848.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleas-
ant FARM, about three miles
from Newport on the West road
leading to Bristol Ferry, in Mid-
dletown, containing about one hundred acres of
first quality and highly cultivated tillage land,
with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen,
wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house
and stable, crib, and several other small buildings.
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STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.
Aug. 5, 1848.

BLEACHED and Unbleached SHEETINGS and
SHIRTINGS, Crash Diapers, &c., just received
by JAMES H. HAMMETT.

August 18.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Thames
street, long known as the resi-
dence of William Lee, dec., con-
sisting of a lot of land 90 feet
front and rear, and extending to the harbor,
with a two story dwelling house, stable and other
out buildings thereon, and is well supplied with
well and rain water; together with a Spar Yard,
having a Spar Shop 70 feet long, with ample dock
and wharf room, and all the necessary fixtures for
conducting the spar-making business,—for which
purpose it has been occupied for upwards of 100
years in the same family. March 31.

FOR SALE

A NEW two-story Stone House, situated on
a Spring street, about 4 of a mile south of the
compact part of the town. This House is
very commodious and well finished, has a patent
Cooking Range; bathing room, force pumps for
rain and well water, &c.; and commands a fine
view of the town and harbor, and of the adjacent
farms, with nothing to interrupt the prospect on
either side. For further information apply to,
R. P. LEE,
At the R. I. Union Bank.
Newport, March 31—tf.

At the R. I. Union Bank.
Newport, March 31—tf.

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FOR SALE.

ONE-THIRD PART of the
Sloop ANNAHON, burthen 8446
tons, sails fast, and is well adapted
to the Lighterage business at Mo-
bile, being staunch and strong, can also be sent
to sea with little expense.

The vessel may be seen at the Long Wharf.
For further particulars apply to
MARGARET D. BURDICK,
Administratrix on the estate of Daniel Burdick
Aug. 4, 1849.—tf.

TO LET

and possession given the first of July.
THE VERY PLEASANT and con-
venient House, and garden (already
planted), next south of the residence of the sub-
scriber, at present occupied by Lieut. Stephen
Cornell. For terms apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, June 2, 1849.—tf.

THE COTTAGE in Kay st.,
now occupied by the Rev. Henry
Jackson. For terms &c., apply to
SAMUEL ENGS.

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BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
AND RUBBERS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall and
Winter stock, consisting in part of—
25 CASES Men's Boy's, Youth's thick and
thin Boots; 12 do Calf doubled soled and
dress Boots; 5 do thick and kip Brogans; 4 do
double soled thick long leg, water proof Boots;
2 do Boy's Kip Brogans; 250 pairs Men's & Boy's
Calf and Grain Shoes; 250 do Ladies' Kid Walk-
ing Shoes, in all the variety of styles and widths.
A good assortment of thick and thin sole
GAITERS and Polka Boots, together with a general
assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes
and Gaiters, usually found in this market. Also,
a large supply of Lyons' Leather Preservative,
which needs no recommendation; also, Black-
man's Oil Paste Blacking (none better); Shoe
Brushes of all kinds. Also, Metallic and com-
mon RUBBERS, a variety of styles.
Having manufactured and bought the above
goods for Cash, the subscriber feels warranted in
saying he will sell his Goods as cheap, and of as
good quality at wholesale and retail, as can be
bought in the state.

GEO. H. NORMAN,
No 17 Thames st., corner of Market square.
Newport, Oct. 6, 1849.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 8, 1849.
JOEL E. J. STEPTOE, Administrator with the
will annexed of
BARTHOLOMEW WALSH
late of Comp'y B. 3d Regt. Artillery, U. S. army,
dec., presents his first account on said estate for
allowance.

The same is received and referred for consid-
eration to a Court of Probate of Newport, on the first
Monday of November next, the 5th day of said
month, at